No. 52. VOL. V.

The Balance, AND COLUMBIAN REPOSITORY.

"HAIL SACRED POLITY, BY FREEDOM REAR'D!
"HAIL SACRED FREEDOM, WHEN BY LAW RESTRAIN'D!"
BEATTIE.

HUDSON, (NEW-YORK) *Tuesday*, DECEMBER 30, 1806.

Editorial.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THIS number closes the fifth volume of the BALANCE; and if an extensive and increasing patronage is to be taken as a proof that it has thus far been conducted with propriety and fidelity, the editor ought to feel highly flattered. He is in duty bound to return his sincere and grateful acknowledgements to a list of two thousand subscribers, whose support he will be proud to merit, and whose encouragement he will endeavor to repay by unremitting industry and exertion.

The old year closes, and the new one opens at a most interesting and eventful period. Every eye is turned with anxious concern to the continent of Europe. The question is about to be decided, and an ocean of blood is to seal the decision, whether the arms of Napoleon are still to be irresistible, or whether the world is at length to be released from his oppressions.

In our own country scenes are passing which demand an unusual share of attention. On our frontiers "a speck of war" is still discernible in the "horizon;" and before another year closes, we may witness its enlargement to an overwhelming cloud.

At this moment, too, the public mind is agitated by a transaction of the most singular and mysterious nature. The man, who, but a few years since, stood the highest, save one, with his party, is now not only suspected but accused by our high authorities, of harboring a treasonable project against his country. That he is raising men—building boats—collecting arms, military stores, and provisions for some hostile expedition, is indisputable; but the period has not yet arrived for the full developement of his plot.

The session of Congress which has just commenced promises to be uncommonly interesting. Some of the most able of the democratic party, we find are now inclined to second the attempts of the federalists to obtain an adequate defence for some of our principal seaport towns. A struggle will be made, with what success it is impossible to foretell, for procuring a navy, as well as fortifications. We shall see much dissention and jarring amongst our political opponents, and we sincerely hope that much good may come out of it. As the only offensive measure which our present administration has ever adopted towards Great-Britain has already been suspended, we trust that our differences with that nation will be amicably adjusted in the course of the present year.

In this state, the approaching elections already excite attention. On this subject we anticipate a fine field of amusement.

Every thing considered, we think there is no cause to apprehend that our public papers for the ensuing year will be *dull* and *uninteresting*, unless needlessly rendered so by the stupidity of editors.

H. CROSWELL.

Balance-Office, Dec. 30th, 1806.

EXTRACT FROM A LETTER.

"A writer has just appeared in the *Albany Gazette* under the signature of PUBLIUS, who will be read with pleasure, if I mistake not, by all men of taste, and well-wishers of their country. See Gazette, Dec. 18. It is hoped that he means to continue his pieces. This will probably be known before this reaches you. If I am partial, it does not arise from any certain knowledge of the author. I judge merely from the specimen, and my judgment may be wrong. There is a pleasure in finding a writer, now and then step forth who is endowed with information and good sense, and who clothes his sentiments with a chaste and elegant diction.

"The more I reflect on the conduct of the Cheethamites, the more I am astonished that the people have borne with them so long. There is however an infatuation which often seizes a community, and which a shorter or longer time is necessary to cure. Demagogues have always been the plague of free states.

"I know little or nothing as to the person whom the Cheethamites intend to propose for the next Governor; nor is it a matter of much importance; for disappointment, in my opinion, awaits them. I have heard it suggested that the choice would be made out of three or four, of whom I doubt whether one will run the risk. You see how very rich they are in candidates! The present Lieutenant Governor is not among the number. This honest gentleman has not vigour enough for the faction, and is supposed by them to be high enough already. It may be that they will offer, or pretend to offer him the same place again; though I am rather inclined to believe that, having served their purpose of him, they will dismiss him altogether."

MURDER OF PALM.

We present the reader with the following affecting letter, with the hope that it may make an impression too deep to be soon effaced. Let those who rejoice at the successes of Bonaparte, peruse it with due attention:—

Letter from J. P. PALM, *to his* WIFE.

"*In the Dungeon of the Military Prison of Brannau, August* 26, 1806. *Six o'clock in the morning.*

"My dearest beloved—when you read these lines you are a widow, and our dear, dear children have no longer a father. My destiny is fixed; in five hours I cease to live. But though I die the death of a criminal, you know that I have committed no crime; I fall a victim of the present calamitous times! times when an untimely end can neither dishonor a man, whose life has been irreproachable, nor throw a stain on his surviving family. In our miserable days what virtue has not expired by the hands of the executioner? Do not let your affliction for the fate of a husband, deprive

you of firmness to support the duties of a mother. Our dear, dear babes (Oh, my God! I shall never more press them or you to my bursting heart!) have now a double claim on your maternal love, as well as on your maternal tenderness. Implant in their tender minds all those virtuous sentiments which made their good mother so dear to their unfortunate father. I advise you to collect as soon as possible the wreck of our fortune (if any) and to retire with it to England or America. In those fortunate lands, innocence is still secure, and patriotism is yet revered.

"In my last fervent prayers, I recommend you all to the protection of an Omnipotent Providence, and to the compassion of all those contemporary patriots of all countries, whose noble bosoms sympathise with my own feelings, and deplore if not weep over the destruction of liberty in wretched Germany.

"Reward the friend who delivers this, and forgive, and teach our dear children to forgive my murderer.—May Heaven pardon him as much as I do. I cannot—I dare not say more—my breast is too full. Oh, my God! never—never more to behold and embrace them and you!—Almighty Creator bless and preserve you all until we meet in another and a better world to part no more. With my last breath, your ever affectionate husband.

JOHN P. PALM."

Congress.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Wednesday, December 17.

An anonymous letter received from a foreigner, requesting to have it read with closed doors. No order taken on it.

Thursday, December 18.

The memorial of the citizens of New-York, relating to their defenceless situation, &c. was laid before the house, and referred.

Resolutions reported by Mr. Randolph, from the committee appointed on that part of the president's message, relating to Spanish aggressions.

1 That provision ought to be made by law for fortifying and defending New-Orleans; a fort be built and thatbelow New-Orleans at such place as the President shall direct, &c.

2 That the President be authorised to accept of the services of such number of volunteer companies of artillery, cavalry, infantry, &c. as shall not exceed ; the companies furnishing themselves with horses, cloathing, and the U. S. furnishing them with arms, the officers to receive commissions from a state or territory, not from the U. S. and when on duty to receive the pay, rations, forage, &c. as the regular troops.

Monday, December 16.

The following is given as a sketch of Mr. Elliot's remarks, on giving notice of his intention to offer certain resolutions to the house, for defensive measures, &c.

I will presume for the honor of my country, that but one sentiment prevailed; that but one kind of feeling agitated the public mind, when what has been called the blockade of New-York by a small British force, and the attrocious murder of Pierce, took place—At that melancholy moment a dark cloud seemed to have overspread us, we were languid, lifeless, silent. What could we do? Few and feeble were the means the law gave the executive for redress; and feeble was the use made of those means.

I know not whether Pierce was a father: if so, I could wish his children might be educated at the public expence—Monument he needs not; we shall not forget the occasion nor the perpetrators of his murder—But, I intend not to pronounce his funeral eulogy; I have far greater objects in view.

At the time these things took place, and ever since, the question has been irresistibly forcing itself upon us? why have we not a navy to protect us against these or any other outrage? But, we have a navy; yes, we have the shadow and nothing but the shadow of one. We have wasted millions, sir, by reason of our economy, our excessive economy, and millions more, we shall I fear, waste by the same means, and still have no efficient navy. Two questions are of vast importance to us—shall we have a navy? If so, shall we not introduce a system of more energy, more efficiency. To these questions, I call the attention of the house. It is now full time for us to take a wide range of view, far more wide than heretofore. It is time for us to explode the narrow, ridiculous, and all destroying argument, of the unimportance of the other side of the globe to this country. It is time that we should be no longer the scorn of foreign nations; that we should have a navy, which from foreigners,and from the wicked wits of our own country, should deserve a title of more distinction than that of a Lilliputian navy.

It is time to change your system with respect to foreign politics. Let me not be misunderstood; I approve of the domestic proceedings of the executive, and the general policy pursued respecting foreign nations; but I consider a SYSTEM of DEFENCE against foreign power, as most essential to our welfare, to our existence as a nation. It is in this respect I wish the system changed. Let us no longer keep up the mere shadow of defence. Let us have at least enough to command some respect.

But this subject must not be touched, lest the question be asked, 'Whom shall this navy oppose?' and the answer be 'France.'

What is the news from Europe? Prussia is fallen—she has fallen unpitied, yet covered with imperishable glory—Superior numbers, not superior cunning nor intrigue, destroyed her. On every sober principle of reason or analogy, I must say that our turn is next.

Prussia was ordered to give up a part of her territory; so are we; and by whom? By a power known to be under the immediate control of France. The designs that were held against Prussia, are the same that are and were held against us. Little need be said to prove this.

I shall say nothtng of certain documents that have gained celebrity from their inscrutable secrecy. I shall say nothing of what they contain, but I shall say much of what they do not contain——I wish our masters, those we delight to honor, the People, could see these documents; could examine and judge for themselves.

It is OUR business to prosecute this system of defence—We, not the Executive, hold the purse-strings of the nation—and the world with as mueh astonishment as contempt, sees with what a miserly convulsive grasp we hold them.

It is time to be in a state of preparation—to organize a general system of national defence. Life and Death are before us—I have said—I repeat, it is our turn next—I can prove it—If I fail to do so, I will descend—no—I will not go down hill—I will ascend to mingle with the sovereign people—It were vain to secure this cieling, or prop these walls, if the vast ocean rolled not between France and us—these walls would last ten times, more than ten times, as long as our republican system.

It is time to prepare a military defence, an army,——I am no friend to internal taxes, to national debts, nor to foreign engagements; but I must go as far as our safety requires.

We have an overflowing treasury, one with which we purchase empires, yet our country is defenceless. We have less defence than had the Republic of Ragusa, with a sea-coast of 20 miles and 180,000 souls. Apropo of Ragusa; she was the last of the little republics of the old world—— Did she conspire against France? No—simple, industrious, unambitious, she for ages enjoyed the blessings of self government. The French occupied her territory, and now where is she? I again repeat that nothing but our remoteness preserves our national independence a single hour.

I have, sir, like Elisha of old,waited long, that other men might sleep. I have hoped others would have brought forward this subject. I can wait no longer.

The present is an age of wonder: in proof of it let it be remarked, since we came into these walls, we have passed a resolution, referring to a select committee, so much of the president's message as relates to a surplus revenue, while our country is in a defenceless state.

If you could call old Solomon from the "vasty deep," give him a seat in this house, a territorial seat, with the right to debate, but not to vote, the first thing he would do, would be to move you to strike out from the Bible so much of his own writing as says, 'there is nothing new under the sun.' We had already a committee of ways and means—this is a committee of ways and means No. 2—the one to devise ways and means to provide; the other to expend. I can easily point, for the last committee, to a suitable subject; they need not look far for objects of expenditure, let them defend their country.

Those who think we are safe, must put unbounded confidence in Providence; must be very religious indeed. We are not safe, and he who thinks we are, ought to howl it to the winds and the woods; not to rational creatures. It is idle, it is unreasonable to think of safety as we are now.

CONGRESSIONAL SKETCHES.

Extract of a letter from Washington, December 14.

On Monday the 8th the members having little to do fixed their attention on the cieling of their Hall. A few days before, the public architect, Mr. Latrobe, had assured them that they were all safe under it, and gave reasons for his opinion which satisfied every body that listened to the letter. To hear it gravely discussed whether this opinion was well or ill founded was entertaining enough; but after much dispute, it was thought best that the Speaker should revise the architect's opinion.---What ground there could be to suppose him either more able or willing to give the right opinion, did not appear, but thus it was. The Speaker, a modest man, then sent for the Clerk of the buildings, who was examined and cross examined, and at last a cieling committee, headed by the Speaker with lanthorns, staves and grappling irons, groped their way into the roof and after jumping, shaking and fumbliug about over the cieling, found that the report of the architect was literally true.---A new consultation was then held, and various were the opinions of the members who attended it. As economy is the order of the day, some proposed building a scaffold under the whole, to catch the cieling as it fell. This was by way of securing it from falling. Others proposed laying iron bars under the whole of the plaistering and bolting them to the timbers, so as to hold it up strongly Others were for keeping it up by pulling it all down.---In this diversity of opinion the Clerk was again sent for, who advised sewing the plaistering to the laths with packthread, and behold his advice was adopted. Congress then adjourned to sew up the cieling, and, this sewing did, in debate, and in needles and thread, cost the nation about 4000 Dollars.

Scarcely had the Semsters and Semstresses finished their business, before an enormous Patch of the plaistering of the court-room fell down. The rest was sewed immediately by pulling it all down.

It surely would be economy instead of employing a regular Engineer in the public service, to make the Speaker public architect jointly with his present honor, he would soon secure all the public buildings by pulling them down, so great a friend is he to the arts. [*Relf's Gaz.*]

Extract of a letter from Washington City, to the editor, dated Dec. 18, 1806.

"In Senate Dec. 15th, Mr. Mitchell, from the Committee appointed to consider that part of the President's Message which relates to the protectiou of sea-ports, harbours, &c. made a report on the subject; speaking of New-York, the committee say, "They are fully sensible of the great and growing importance of New-York: its exposed situation is a subject of public and general concern. It is agreed that the *national power ought to be employed in its protection.* The attention of the Executive was therefore turned to that object during the summer and autumn of 1806; and upwards of 25,000 Dolls. were expended in repairing and enlarging in a substantial manner, the work on Governor's Island.---These are progressing with all convenient speed; and tho' at this moment suspended on account of the rigor of the season; the committee has had the satisfaction to learn that the labour will be resumed with the cessation of the cold, and be steadily continued until both the city and harbour shall be put into a respectable state of defence. By the fortification which it is intended to construct upon the different favourable positions which the land affords both above and below Governor's Island, skilful engineers conceive that so much will be done as to repel every ordinary assault of ships and of all other force less than an invading enemy.

The intended substitution of permanent structures of solid masonary, instead of wood and sand, will indeed require more time for their completion, but an ample compensation for this will be found eventually in their greater stength and durability."---The report mentions no particular sum for the fortifications, but recommends "an ample sum in gross for the repair of existing fortifications and the erecting of new ones."---Mr. Mitchel at the same time reported a bill on the subject.

[*Ev. Post.*]

I believe that congress, during the present order of things, might save to the United States five or six hundred dollars a day in the wages of the members by appointing some capable man to draw their bills in such a manner that they would apply to the objects for which they are intended. At present it is uniformly the case, and has been for years, that every bill, after having been one, two, or three times discussed, is obliged to be recommitted to a select committee to be new modeled, and the time of discussion is usually taken up in pointing out such obvious and palpable defects as would at the first blush occur to any man who is qualified to draw a bill. [*U. S. Gaz.*]

Editor's Closet.

"*Begar! here's Monsieur Tonson come again!*"

P. S. to a communication.

Liberty of Speech and of the Press
is freemens Right to hold „
not So in Bondage Dispotes Rule
and wish Both to Control „

The third-party Ægis at Worcester, announces the death of Cotting's Ægis, a poor consumptive thing, celebrated for nothing but its violent abuse of federalism.

A Cheethamite paper, called the Montgomery Intelligencer, has recently expired.

Judge Sebastian.

We understand, that the committee appointed to enquire into the charges exhibited against Judge Sebastian met on Friday evening.---Previous to their meeting, a letter was addressed by him to the Speaker which informed the house, that conscious of his own innocence, he had hastened to town to meet the charges, but praying that the enquiry into his conduct, might be postponed a sufficient time for him to procure testimony to rebut any charges which might be brought forward.---However, his prayer was unanimously rejected. After the committee met, a letter was received from the Governor, informing them, that the Judge had resigned, nevertheless the committee determined to proceed with the investigation, and examined a number of witnesses. They met again on Saturday morning, and concluded the examination of witnesses; and will we understand, this day make a report to the House---the substance of which will likely be, that Judge Sebastian is authorised to receive a pension from the Spanish government of 2000 dollars annually for life. The particulars shall be given as soon as we can obtain them correctly.

[*Kentucky pap. Dec.* 1.]

Extract from a Letter.

"I am really astonished at the impudence of Cheetham. How long shall the leaders of a faction retain this man in pay to menace and insult the community! You will see that in his attack on H. C. Southwick, the brother of the late clerk of the assembly, he has the following insolent words: "Nor did it ever appear to me that among all of the name of Livingston there is a man, except Judge Livingston and the Chancellor, worthy of particular notice." Even these two, he depreciates, and compliments in a sneering manner. This, I declare, is rather much to be borne from one who landed a few years ago in the United States, and must be ignorant of our political affairs, and the merits of our revolutionary characters. But he is set on, encouraged, and supported, by the *Chief Consul* and his senate.

"I am pleased with the reply of Southwick. It may be supposed, that he received some assistance in drawing it up, from his brother, who is allowed to hold a good pen. The plain, unaffected and forcible manner of the composition, ought, in my opinion, to induce a contrary belief.

"What think you of that which Southwick says was the declaration of Cheetham? "If Mr. Clinton," said he, "did not give him all his patronage, he would as soon ATTACK HIM AS ANY OTHER PERSON." If this be true, we see the spring of action in the man, *Money*. We see that if disappointed, by his best friend and patron, he will attack even him. His employers will find this, and the time is not far distant, to their cost. He has already threatened them, and brought them to submit to his demands.

"A second number of *Publius* has appeared in the Albany Gazette of Dec. 22d, and my opinion of the merits of the writer has rather increased. The comparison between the official communications of former presidents and the present, is striking, and must have a powerful effect. I wish all the pieces would be inserted in other papers. Nothing more seasonable and better written, I presume, will appear on the subject."

State Paper.

LETTER

From the Secretary of the Treasury, enclosing a Report prepared in obedience to the act supplementary to the act, entitled "An act to establish the Treasury Department."

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
December 5th, 1806.

SIR,

I have the honor to enclose a Report, prepared in obedience to the act entitled "an act to establish the treasury department."

I have the honor to be,
Very respectfully,
Sir, your obedient servant,
ALBERT GALLATIN.

The honorable the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

REPORT.

In obedience to the directions of the act supplementary to the act, entitled "An act to establish the Treasury Department," the Secretary of the Treasury respectfully submits the following Report and Estimates:

REVENUE & RECEIPTS.

The nett revenue arising from duties on merchandize and tonnage which accrued during the year 1804, amounted, after deducting that portion which arose from the additional duties constituting the Mediterranean fund, to $12,673,558

And that which accrued during the year 1805, amounted, after making a similar deduction, as will appear by the statement (A) to 13,083,823

It is ascertained that the nett revenue which has accrued during the three first quarters of the year 1806, exceeds that of the corresponding quarters of the year 1805; and that branch of the revenue may, exclusively of the Mediterranean fund, be safely estimated for the present at thirteen millions of dollars.

The statement (B) exhibits in detail the several species of merchandize, and other sources, from which that revenue was collected during the year 1805.

It appears by the statement (C) that the sales of the public lands, have, during the year ending on the 30th Sept. 1806, exceeded 473,000 acres. The actual payments by purchasers have, during that period, amounted to 850,000 dollars, of which sum near 700,000 dollars have been paid in specie; and the residue in stock of the public debt. The specie receipts from that source may, after deducting charges and the five per cent. reserved for roads, be estimated for the ensuing year at five hundred thousand dollars.

The receipts arising from the permanent revenue of the United States, may therefore, without including the arrears of direct tax and internal revenues, the duties on postage and other incidental branches, be computed for the year 1807, at thirteen millions and five hundred thousand dollars, 13,500,000

And the payments into the treasury, during the same year, on account of the temporary duties constituting the Mediterranean fund, are estimated at one million of dollars, 1,000,000

14,500,000

Making in the whole an aggregate of fourteen millions and five hundred thousand dollars.

EXPENDITURES.

The permanent expenses are estimated at $11,400,000, and consist of the following items, viz.

1. The annual appropriation of eight millions of dollars for the payment of the principal and interest of the public debt, of which sum not more than dolls. 3,600,000 will, for the year 1807, be applicable to the payment of interest, 8,000,000
2. For the civil department, and all domestic expenses of a civil nature, including invalid pensions, the light-house and mint establishments, the expenses of surveying public lands, the fourth instalment of the loan due to Maryland, and a sum of dolls. 130,000 to meet such miscellaneous appropriations, not included in the estimates as may be made by Congress, 1,150,000
3. For expenses incident to the intercourse with foreign nations, including the permanent appropriation for Algiers, 200,000
4. For military and Indian departments, including trading houses, and the permanent appropriation for certain Indian tribes, 1,150,000
5. For the naval establishment 900,000

11,400,000

The extraordinary demands for the year 1807, already authorized by law, amount to two millions seven hundred thousand dolls. viz.

The balance of the American claims assumed by the French convention, which remained unpaid on the 30th Sept. last amounting to 700,000

And the two millions of dollars appropriated by the act of the 13th of February, 1806, making provisions for defraying any extraordinary expenses attending the intercourse between the United States and foreign nations, 2,000,000

2,700,000

14,100,000

Making altogether fourteen millions one hundred thousand dollars. From which it appears, that besides a surplus of four hundred thousand dollars, the resources of the ensuing year will be sufficient to meet the current demands; and to discharge, without recurring to the loan authorized by the last mentioned act, the extraordinary appropriation of two millions for foreign intercourse.

It is here proper to state, that under the authority given by that act, a credit of one million of dollars has been opened in Holland to the ministers of the United States appointed to treat with Spain. Should the credit be used, the million will be charged to the proper appropriation; but although the balance chargeable to the expenditure of the year 1807, will in that case be only one, instead of two millions, as stated in the above estimate, the general result will be the same; as it will then be necessary to replace in Holland the million thus employed, for a different object than the payment of the foreign debt, to which it now stands charged.

The balance in the treasury amounted, on the 30th day of Sept. 1805, to 4,558,664 dolls. 2 cents, and on the 30th day of Sept. 1806, to 5,496,969 dollars, 77 cents. But it will, on account of the heavy payments to be made in the course of this month, for the public debt, be probably reduced on the 1st January, 1807, to a sum not much exceeding four millions of dollars.

PUBLIC DEBT.

The annexed note of the proceedings of the commissioners of the sinking fund, marked (E) shows that a considerable portion of the annual appropriation of eight millions of dollars was applicable this year to the reimbursement of purchase of the domestic debt: no more than 17,517 dollars 61 cents, were offered at market price, and accordingly purchased. The reimbursement of the navy 6 per cent. stock, amounting to 711,700 dollars, was therefore effected on the 30th day of Sept. last, and that of the 5 1-2 per cent. stock, amounted to 1,847,500 dollars, is advertised for the first day of January next. The payment of the last mentioned sum will be made by the treasury in the course of this month. Although a more than usual portion of the appropriation for the calendar year, 1806, falls, for that reason, on the last quarter, it appears by the statement (D) that the payments on account of the principal of the public debt, have, during the year ending on the 30th day of Sept. 1806, amounted to near three millions two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

Dollars.

It appears by the same statement, that the payments on account of the principal of the public debt, have from the 1st of April, 1801, to the 30th of Sept. 1806, amounted to 21,203,003 58

The payments on the same account to be made by the treasury in the course of this month, are—

For the reimbursement of the five and half per

cent. stock, 1,847,500
For the annual reimbursement of the six per cent, and deferred stocks, 993,389 19

Amounting together, to 2,840,889 19

24,044,792 74

And making the tetal of principal of the public debt, reimbursed from the 1st of April, 1801, to the 1st of January, 1807, more than twenty-four millions of dollars.

During the same period there have also been paid to Great-Britain, in satisfaction and discharge of the money which the United States might have been liable to pay in pursuance of the provisions of the sixth article of the treaty of 1794, two millions six hundred and sixty-four thousand dollars; and to the holders of bills drawn by the minister of the United States, at Paris, on account of American claims assumed by the convention with France a sum not exceeding three millions and fifty thousand dollars; neither of which sums is included in the preceding statement of debt redeemed.

As the only parts of the public debt which the United States have a right to reimburse during the year 1807 consist of the annual reimbursements of the six per cent. and deferred stocks estimated at 1,540,707 dollars; and of the four and half per cent. stock, amounting to 176,000 dollars, it will not be practicable unless purchases can be effected within the limits prescribed by law, to apply, during that year, the whole of the annual appropriation of eight millions of dollars. The unexpended balance, together with appropriations for the year 1808, will enable the United States to reimburse, on the 1st of January, 1809, the whole of the eight per cent. stock, which is irredeemable before that day.

But in order that congress may have a clear view of the situation of the public debt, after the year 1808 and be enabled to decide on the propriety of making further legislative provisions for that object, it appears necessary to state distinctly: 1st. The operations which will take place in relation to the debt during the years 1807 and 1808: 2dly. The several species and aggregate of debt, which will have been extinguished between the 1st April, 1801, and the 1st January, 1809: 3dly. The several species and aggregate of debt remaining unpaid on the last mentioned day: 4thly. a comparative view of the revenue and annual payments on account of the debt after that day.

I. The payments to be made during the years 1807 and 1808, on account of the principal and interest of the public debt, consist of the following items, viz.

Dollars.

Interest & reimbursement of the six per cent. and deferred stocks, 6,688,296 08
Of which sum, the sum required for interest, is 3,512,337 83
And the reimbursement of principal will amount to 3,175,958 25

6,688,296 08

Interest and charges on all the other species of debt, 3,529,457 50
Principal of the eight per cent. and four and half per cent. stocks, 6,538,400

Making altogether, 16,756,153 58

That is to say,
for interest, 7,041,795 33
And in reimbursement of principal, 9,714,358 25

16,756,153 58

This sum exceeds, by only 756,000 dolls, the sixteen millions appropriated by law for those two years, and that difference may be supplied, according to law, from the surplusses of revenue already accrued, which are sufficient for that purpose; and which it will be eligible to apply in that manner, in order that the United States may not continue to pay an interest of eight per cent. any longer than they are compelled to do it by the terms of the loan.

II. The amount of debt redeemed from the 1st of April, 1801, to the 1st of Jan. next, has been already stated to be 24,044,792 74
And the principal which will be reimbursed during the years 1807 and 1808, amounts by the preceding statement to 9,714,358 25
Making together, more than thirty-three millions, seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars, reimbursed between the 1st of April, 1801, and the 1st of Jan. 1809, 33,759,150 99

Which sum consists of the following items, viz.

The whole of the foreign debt, 10,236,108 05
The whole of the loans formerly obtained from the bank of the United States, and of the navy six, five and half, four and half, and eight per cent. stocks, 12,537,600
Annual reimbursement of the six per cent. and deferred stocks, 10,631,575 67
Payments in various species of stock for public lands, stock purchased, and unfunded debt reimbursed, 353,867 27

33,759,150 99

III. The debt remaining unpaid on the 1st day of January, 1809, will consist of the following species:

Unredeemed amount of old six per cent. and deferred stocks, reimbursable only at the rate of eight per cent. a year (for principal and interest) on the nominal amount, 27,142,357 21
Three per cent. stocks, 19,019,481 56
1796 six per cent. stock, redeemable in 1819, 80,000 00
Louisiana stock, reimbursable in four annual instalments, in the years 1818, 1819, 1820 and 1821, 11,250,000 00

57,491,838 77

Amounting altogether to near fifty-seven millions and five hundred thousand dollars.

The Louisiana stock cannot be reimbursed before the period fixed by the contract; the gradual operation of the annual reimbursement will extinguish the old six per cent. in the year 1818, and the deferred stock in 1824; after which year, the only remaining incumbrance will be the interest on the three per cent. stock, which in its present shape, may be considered as irredeemable. Purchase cannot be relied on, as the application of even an inconsiderable sum would raise the stocks above the prices limited by law. It follows that all the species of debt, on which the entire annual appropriation of 8,000,000 of dollars could operate, will have been reimbursed prior to the year 1809; that the remaining debt cannot, without some modifications, assented to by the public creditors, be more rapidly or completely discharged than is here stated; and that the annual payments on that account, will, after the year 1808, and prior to the year 1818, be reduced to the interest and annual reimbursement, amounting to near 4,600,000, as will more fully appear by the annexed table, marked (G.)

IV. The revenue derived from customs during the year 1802, which was a year of European peace, was much less in proportion than that of any of the immediately preceding or following years, and yet exceeded ten millions of dollars. As it has been ascertained that the population of the United States increase at the rate of thirty-five per cent. in ten years; the revenue derived from customs for the year 1812, may be estimated at thirteen millions five hundred thousand dollars; to which, adding only five hundred thousand dollars, for the annual proceeds of the sales of public lands, will give fourteen millions of dollars, for the total revenue of that year, or for the average revenue of the years 1809—1815. And this must be considered as a very moderate computation, since it does not include the revenue derived from New-Orleans; is predicated on the supposition, that the wealth of the United States increases in no greater ratio than their population; and does not exceed the sum, which, exclusively of the Mediterranean fund was received last year into the treasury.

The annual payments on account of the public debt, will, during the same period, amount, as has been already stated, to 4,600,000 dollars. All the other expenses of the United States, whether domestic or foreign, of a civil nature, or for the support of the existing military and naval establishments, do not at present exceed 3,500,000 dollars. The total annual expenditure, allowing four hundred thousand dollars a year for contingencies, may therefore be estimated after the year 1808, at eight millions and a half; which deducted from a revenue of fourteen millions, will leave a nett annual surplus of five millions and a half of dollars.

The question now recurs, whether a portion of that surplus would not be most advantageously employed in hastening the reduction of the debt? Whether some mode may not be devised to provide, within a short period, for its final and complete reimbursement, and thereby release the public revenue from every incumbrance? This can only be effected by a modification of the debt assented to by the public creditors; and a conversion of the old six per cent. deferred, and three per cent. stocks, on terms mutually beneficial, into a common six per cent. stock, redeemable within a limited time, has appeared the most simple and eligible, if not the only practicable plan that can be adopted. For its details a reference is respectfully made to a letter written in January last, to the chairman of the committee of ways and means, a copy of which marked (F.) is annexed. It will only be necessary to state, that if such a plan should be sanctioned by congress, and accepted by the creditors, those several species of debt amounting on the 1st January, 1809, to something more than forty-six millions of dollars; would be converted into a six per cent. stock, amounting to less than 40,000 000 of dollars, which the continued annual appropriation of eight millions of dollars, would (besides paying the interest on the Louisiana debt) reimburse within a period of less than seven years, or before the end of the year 1315, as will appear by the table marked (H.)

The total annual expenditure for those seven years would then, allowing still 3,500,000 dollars for current expenses, and 400,000 dollars for contingencies, amount to something less than twelve millions of dollars; which deducted from a revenue of fourteen millions of dollars, would still leave after the year 1808, a clear surplus of more than two millions of dollars, applicable to such new objects of general improvement or national defence, as the legislature might direct, and existing circumstances require. And after the year 1815, no other incumbrance would remain on the revenue, than the interest and reimbursement of the Louisiana stock; the last payment of which in the year 1821, would complete the final extinguishment of the public debt.

All which is respectfully submitted.

ALBERT GALLATIN,
Secretary of the Treasury,

Treasury Department, *Dec.* 5, 1806.

Foreign.

From the London Gazette, of Oct. 21.

BRITISH MANIFESTO,

On the failure of the Negociation with France.

The negociations in which his Majesty has been engaged with France, having terminated unsuccessfully, his Majesty thinks proper to make this public declaration to his subjects and to Europe, of the circumstances which have led to an issue which his Majesty deeply regrets. He has no object nearer to his heart than the conclusion of a secure and permanent peace. He laments the continuance of a war affecting the happiness of so many nations, and which even amidst all the successes which attend his arms, is so burthensome to his faithful and affectionate people. But he is confident, that there can arise on this occasion no other sentiment, either in his own dominions or in any part of Europe, than that of an increased conviction, that the restoration of general tranquility is retarded only by the injustic eand ambition of the enemy.

The French government unsatisfied with its immense acquisitions on the continent, still openly perseveres in a system destructive of the independence of every other power. War is pursued, not for security, but for conquest; and negociations for peace appear to be entered into for no other object, than that of deluding the neighboring powers, into a state of false security, while France is herself preparing, arranging and executing her unremitted projects of encroachment and aggression.

Her conduct in the recent discussions has afforded but too many proofs of this disposition.

The negociation originated in an offer made by the French government of treating for peace on the basis of actual possession, which was stated to admit of mutual compensation; and a distinct assurance was added, that his majesty's German Dominions which had been attacked without even the pretence of any cause of hostility should be restored.

Such a proposal appeared to his majesty, to afford a just foundation for negociating; it was therefore accepted with this reserve, that the negociation should be conducted by his majesty in concert with his allies.

During their proceedings, a minister, sent by the Emperor of Russia to treat for the same important object, in concert with his majesty's government, was induced, by the artifices of the enemy, to sign a separate treaty, on terms equally repugnant to the honor and interests of his imperial majesty.

No sooner was this basis mutually admitted, than it was departed from by the enemy, and that too in points of so great importance, as to call for an immediate declaration on the part of his majesty, that unless the principles proposed by France herself were adhered to, the communication which had been opened between the two governments must at once be closed.

This produced new professions of the disposition of France to make sacrifices for the attainment of peace, if the discussions were suffered to proceed; at the same time that a difficulty was started on account of the want of full powers in the persons instructed by his majesty with this communication. Steps were thereupon taken by his majesty for opening a regular negociation by Ministers duly authorised, in order to ascertain, in a manner the most satisfactory and authentic, whether peace could be obtained on terms honorable to the King and his Allies, and consistent with the general security of Europe.

Unmoved by this unexpected event, the King continued to negotiate entirely on the same principles as before. He relied with a confidence which experience has amply justified, on the good faith and steadiness of an ally, in concert with whom he had begun to treat, and whose interest he had maintained throughout with the same firmness as his own.

The French Government, on the contrary elated by this advantage, of which it boasted, as equal in importance to the most decisive victory, departed in every conference more and more widely from its own offers and engagements. Not only did it take upon itself to change at its own will the basis of the negociation with Great-Britain, but it violated in points still more important, every principle of good faith with Russia. The chief inducement offered to that power as the price of all the sacrifices extorted from her minister, had been the preservation of Germany.—Yet, before the decision of Russia on this Treaty could be known, France had already annihilated the whole of the constitution of the German empire; had reduced under her own yoke a large proportion of the states and provinces of Germany; and not content with this open contempt of obligations so recently contracted, had at the same time instigated the Porte to measures directly subversive of her subsisting engagements with Russia.

While such conduct was pursued towards his majesty, towards his Allies, and towards all independent powers, there appeared so little hope of any favorable issue to the Negociation, that his majesty's Plenipotentiaries demanded their passports to return to England.

This demand was at first eluded by an unusual and unexplained delay; and the French government afterwards, by some material concessions, accompanied with intimations that others of still greater consequence might be the result of further discussion, procured a renewal of the conferences, which were protracted from day to day, till at length it was announced at Paris that the Emperor of Russia had indignantly rejected the unauthorized and separate treaty signed by his minister.

In consequence of this important event, the strongest assurances were given to his Majesty's minister, that France was now prepared to make sacrifices to a great extent, in order, by securing peace with Great-Britain, to re-establish the tranquility of the world.

The object of these assurances appeared to be, that of engaging his majesty in a separate negociation, to the exclusion of his allies; a proposal which his Majesty had rejected in the outset, and which he could still less admit of at a time when the conduct of Russia had imposed on him an increased obligation not to separate his interests from those of so faithful an ally. To these insidious overtures, his majesty steadily refused to listen; but he took the most effectual method to avoid all appearance of delay, and to accelerate, if possible, the favorable issue of the Negociation. The confidential intercourse, which he had constantly maintained with Russia, enabled his majesty to specify the terms with which peace with that power might be obtained: and his minister was accordingly instructed to state to France, in addition to his own demands, those of his ally, to reduce them into distinct articles, and even to conclude on these grounds a provisional treaty, to

take effect whenever Russia should signify her accession.

This form of negociating, was, after some objection, acceded to by France. Terms were now offered to his majesty more nearly approaching than before to the original basis of the Negociation; but these were still far short of what his majesty had uniformly insisted on, and was now, more than ever, entitled to expect. And the decisive rejection of the just demands of Russia, as well as of the conditions proposed by his Majesty in behalf of his other allies, left to his majesty no other course than that of ordering his minister to terminate the discussion and return to England.

The foregoing short and simple statement of facts stands in need of no comments. The first overtures which led to negociation were made by the enemy, and they were accepted by his majesty in the sincerest spirit of peace. Every opening which seemed to afford the most distant prospect of accommodation has been anxiously embraced, nor was the negociation finally broken off while any hope of a favourable issue could be entertained. His majesty's demands were uniformly just and reasonable; directed to no object of personal aggrandizement, but to such only as were indispensably required by the honor of his crown, his engagements to his allies, and a due consideration of the general interests of Europe.

It is with heartfelt concern that his majesty contemplates a continuance of those evils always inseparable from a state of war; but it is with his enemies that this awful responsibility rests; and for the issue of the contest his majesty trusts, with confidence, to the justice of his cause; to the resources and bravery of his people; to the fidelity of his allies; and, above all, to the protection and support of Divine Providence.

In contributing to the great efforts which such a contest must unavoidably require, his faithful and affectionate subjects will not forget that all their dearest interests are at stake; that no sacrifices they can be called upon to make, are to be compared to the certain disgrace and ruin of yielding to the injurous pretensions of the enemy; that with the inviolable maintenance of the good faith and public honour of the country, its prosperity, its strength, and its independence, are essentially connected; and that, in asserting the rights and upholding the dignity of the British empire, they defend the most powerful bulwark of the liberties of mankind.

Hudson, *December* 30.

Be it our weekly task,
To note the passing tidings of the times.

☞ The Schools in the Hudson Academy commenced yesterday, under the direction of Messrs. STRONG and BIGELOW, both gentlemen of unexceptionable characters, and highly approved as teachers of youth.

We are informed that the Senate of the United States have unanimously concurred in the appointment of his honor Brockholst Livingston, Esq. as one of the Judges of the Supreme Court.

Stephen Burroughs, the celebrated wholesale dealer in counterfeit money, has lately escaped from the goal of Montreal, and 200 dollars are offered for his apprehension.

The Conspiracy.

The papers are full of reports and conjectures respecting Burr's conspiracy; but so many of them have already proved erroneous, that we place but little reliance on any unofficial accounts. A squadron of boats, laden with arms, &c. have descended the Ohio—object unknown.

A grand jury has again been summoned at Lexington, Ken. for the purpose of enquiring into the conduct of Burr. It is now said that Mr. Daviess conceives he has it in his power to substantiate the charges made in his former affidavit.

Buenos Ayres.

The late reports of the re-capture of Buenos Ayres, by the Spaniards, cannot be depended on.

Miranda.

Accounts from Trinidad, state, that the expedition of Miranda is abandoned.

The late attempt to rob Mr. Pye, keeper of the half-way house between Albany and Troy, has seldom been exceeded for boldness and flagrancy. The following particulars are copied from the Albany Register:

"The robber, who calls himself *Johnson*, after he had got into the house, extinguished the fires and threw open the doors below in order to secure his retreat in case of emergency. He then proceeded to Mr. Pye's bed-room, armed with pistols, and holding a dark lantern in his hand; and approaching the bed demanded of Mr. P. the money he had in the house, threatening him with death if he refused. Mr. Pye rose, and went down with the villain to the bar-room for the money, leaving Mrs. Pye in bed—but forgot to take down with him the key of the bar-room. He returned for the key, the villain at his heels—but in the interim Mrs. Pye had risen, and seized her husband's fowling piece—this she handed to him as soon as he entered the room, calling upon him to shoot the robber; but the villain instantly levelled a pistol and shot Mr. Pye through the arm, the ball lodging in his side—he returned the fire and gave the fellow a shocking wound in the back part of his head—but did not fracture his skull, the shot glancing from the bone—they both fell, but the villain immediately recovered and made off. By this time a couple of pediars who lodged in the house were alarmed, and had risen. One of them was immediately dispatched to town on horseback for surgical aid for Mr. Pye. On his return in company with Dr. Willard, and Mr. Alyn, of the Colonie, a particular friend of Mr. Pye, they espied the robber under the side of a hay-stack, not far from the road. He immediately mounted his horse and rode off full speed towards town, dropping a loaded pistol, which the pedlar picked up. Mr. Alyn and the pedlar followed, the former keeping up with the robber, and frequently endeavoring, but without success, to seize the reins of the villain's horse—the day was now somewhat advanced.—After entering Water-Vliet-Street, Mr. Alyn got far enough before the robber to level a blow at him with his whip, which struck him in the breast, but without any other effect than to disconcert him for a moment—he then discharged a pistol at Mr. *Alyn*, which so frightened his horse that he became unmanageable and ran off down Market-Street, the fellow seizing the opportunity to turn off to the quay—the pedlar followed however, and before the fellow had reached the river, came within pistol shot of, and fired upon him, the shot grazing his hat.—The villain then leaped his horse from the dock upon the ice, and crossed the river full speed. By this time, however, a number of citizens who witnessed the chase, were prepared to mingle in it, and accordingly followed on across the ice, some on horseback, others on foot. The robber, however got far enough a-head of his pursuers to be lost sight of for a while. But he was fortunately overtaken about a mile and a half from the river.—Mr. *William B. Winne*, the constable, was the first who came up with him, —and to the intrepidity of Mr. Winne, for he had a severe struggle with the fellow before any one else came up, the public are much indebted for the apprehension of this daring offender."

Mr. Pye is recovering—and it is said that J. is out of danger, *as to his wounds.*

The Troy Budget states, that Johnson had been pursued from Vergennes, Ver. for attempting to rob a gentleman there. He was well dressed, and rode an elegant horse.

The Knell.

DIED,

In New-York, on Tuesday evening the 9th inst. of a bilious fever, NATHANIEL NORTON, Esq. of Bloomfield, Ontario county, in the 46th year of his age, sincerely lamented by all who knew him. In this death his family and friends have met with an irreparable loss; religion and civil society a stedfast and active supporter. With his friends and acquaintance, newspaper panegyric is unnecessary, and falls far short of their esteem. Exemplary in a life marked by benevolence and integrity, he ended its career with the utmost serenity, in the entire possession of his reason; and it may with truth be said, that one of the "noblest works of God—an honest man"—is taken from us. His remains, followed by a respectable procession of relatives and friends, were interred in the Family Vault of Mr. John Kane, in the North Churchyard, on Thursday evening following.

At Trenton, N. J on Wednesday the 17th inst. Mr. JOHN MERSHON, one of the printers and proprietors of the Trenton Federalist. He suffered, for many months, severe illness, occasioned by a Cancer in his breast.

In this city, on Saturday last, CHARLES C son of Mr. JOHN KENNEY, aged 9 years & 6 months—and EDWARD, son of Mr. SALMON COFFIN, aged 2 years & 9 months.

Wreath.

FOR THE BALANCE.

THE SORROWFUL PIPER.

HOW waves the blue harebell in yon distant glade,
O'er the earth where the bones of poor Shelty were laid;
How oft, too, the Swain from his cottage would stray,
To list to the wild airs sweet Shelty could play!

Then, though Pleasure around him appear'd in each eye,
Remembrance from Shelty would force the deep sigh,
And the big tear of sorrow would roll while he'd play;
For his heart was most sad, tho' his strain might seem gay.

Yet Love, that sweet torment, reigned not in his breast,
Nor did guilt e'er deprive the poor Piper of rest,
No cares of his own overclouded his day,
Or chas'd the mild sun-beams of reason away.

But the wrongs of his country had prey'd on his mind,
Helvetia he mourn'd, at her fate he repin'd,
And his sweet native airs would most meltingly play—
Ah! when such was his theme, could his heart have been gay!

One night, as poor Shelty was piping his song
To those dear plaintive notes, that had pleas'd him so long;
To his lorn, lonely recess I happen'd to stray,
While he wip'd a salt tear, and thus wak'd his sad lay;

"Sweet native shore, thy mountains, blue,
"Thy plains, no more these eyes shall view;
"Thy rustic sports, thy frolic play
"And bless'd retreats are far away,
"While Shelty, wand'ring, friendless and alone
"Pipes to the moon his plaints, and makes, unheard, his moan.

"Yet not himself; 'tis thee he weeps,
"For thee, his nightly vigils keeps:
"Thy laurels pluck'd, thy glories shorn,
"Thy freedom fled; for these I mourn—
"Where, O Helvetia! slept the sons of Tell,
"When ruin rul'd the state, and thy proud honors fell!

"Too plain, alas! the truth appears,
"Too true th' event the Patriot fears!
"Base Demagogues thy Rulers grew
"While discord rous'd the restless crew;
"And from thy fate may future nations know
"Flatt'ry is deadly bane and discord overthrow."

MEONIDES.

From the Weekly Inspector.

CRACKERS,

Fulminated from the Garret of Dr. Caustic.

The following satirical stricture on the modern *dress* or rather *undress* of our *fashionables*, is vastly *un polite*, and it was not without great difficulty that we could prevail on ourselves to give it a place. But as it is our duty, as *Sub-Inspector*, to bestow an occasional glance at the petty peccadilloes of the fair; we are determined, at the risk of our reputation as a *lady's man*, to circulate it in a

WHISPER.

"Ah! do not then so wildly dare!
Ah! do not risk a sure defeat!
My fair philosophers beware,
Dread, dread the power of *latent heat!*

"You should appear within the lists,
Arm'd cap-a-pee, like quondam knight—
The war is not a war of fists,
Yet ye, like bruisers, strip to fight.

"The bruiser, stunn'd by many a blow,
Falls prostrate, but is seldom slain,
With *mortal* weapons, man, your foe,
Strikes, and *you never rise again.**

"Then quick! each out-work quick replace!
In maiden armour take the field;
Naught *naked* save your conquering face;
Who can resist it?—All must yield.

"But if you raze, instead of rear,
Your bulwarks, I must, should you frown,
Just WHISPER in each female ear—
You mean not to defend the town."

* "*And sets, like stars that fall, to rise no more.*"

WAYS AND MEANS

For quelling Burr's Insurrection.

GENTLY.

With Proclamation first we'll ply them,
Then our good Congress folks shall *buy them.*

MENACING.

Now, most completely to undo them,
Polypus Wortman shall write to them,
And say, "as how if you cut capers,
I'll put you into Cheetham's papers."

TERRIBLE! TERRIBLE!

If nothing better can be done,
Amphibious gun-boat number one,
With pomp and power shall soon set sail,
O'er mountain, forest, hill, and dale;
(For our philosophers have taught her,
To sail by *land* as well as water;
Nor will economy be neglected,
Though left the cornfield unprotected,
For she'll get back, I should suppose,
'Gainst planting time, to fright the crows.)
And make a most horrendous sally,
Through Mississippi's frighted valley;
And blast, in case they make resistance,
The rebel crew to non existence,
And flame amazement, so amazing,
'Twill set old Mississip' a blazing!!

Diversity.

From the Carolina Weekly Messenger.

SWINDLING.

The following act of Swindling, which, for boldness and cunning, would not suffer by a comparison with any which the city of London has afforded, was practised in this city the present week.

A genteel person, possessing all the exterior appearances of a gentleman, took lodgings, about a week since at a reputable house in King-Street. He stated that he was recently from the state of Georgia, and that his name was Brown. On Monday Morning he took a horse and rode a few miles out of town, and meeting on the road three waggons, coming from the country, loaded with cotton, he stopped them, and told the drivers that he wished to purchase their loading; he stated to them that the market price for cotton that morning was 19 cents per lb. but that, as he wished to make up a parcel, he would give them 20 cents. A bargain was accordingly made, and he informed them that he was a partner in a certain house in King-Street, where they were to deliver their cotton, and receive their pay in *specie*. He then left the waggons, and came immediately to town, and going to the gentleman whom he had named to the waggoners as his partner, he informed him that he had three waggons then coming in, loaded with cotton, which he would sell to him at a moderate price: The gentleman agreed to take it at 19 cents. The waggons arrived, were unloaded, and the cotton weighed; when Brown made out the bill, amounting to about 1200 dollars, and received the money in bank-bills. All this time, the gentleman purchasing the cotton supposed Brown to be the owner of the waggons, while the unsuspecting countrymen supposed him to be a partner in the house. On receiving the money, Brown stepped out to the waggoners, and shewed it to them, observing at the same time, that he had not the specie in the store, but, if they would wait, he would go down to the bank and bring it to them in dollars. Not harboring the most distant suspicion of fraud the waggoners agreed to wait for him. But, instead of going to the bank, he made off, and has not since been heard of.

Terms of the Balance,

FOR 1806.

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